THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1830. NO. 13.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

REFINED SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE Subscribers are Agents for Goodale's Sugar Refinery in this city, and have constantly on hand and for sale a supply of all the various qualities of *single and double loaf and lump Sugar* manufactured by him, together with a constant supply of *single and double Refined Sugar* manufactured by Lex, Canby & Lex, of Philadelphia, by steam process, without the use of blood—all neatly packed in good barrels for transportation. Also, a supply of first quality of *Sugar House Molasses*, from Goodale's Refinery.

WHITALL, JAUDON & Co.

New Orleans, Oct. 1, 1830.

☞ W. J. & Co. attend to receiving Western Produce on consignment, for sale or for shipment to the eastern cities; also of goods from the eastern cities, to be forwarded to the different points on the Western rivers. October 12.—4mo.

IRON AND NAIL MANUFACTURERS.—The subscribers, manufacturers of Iron and Nails, offer for sale the following articles, at the annexed rates.

BAR IRON,	per. ton.
From 5 inches to 1¼ broad, -	$110
Dandy Tyre, 1 3-8, 1¼ & 1 in. broad,	115
SQUARE IRON,	
From 3½ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	150
5-16 and 1-4,	160
ROUND IRON,	
From 3¼ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	160
5-16 '	165
1-4 '	170
HOOP IRON,	
6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 16d, and 20d, -	120
5d, 4d, -	130
3d, - -	145
Spike, Deck, and Nail Rods, -	125

SHEET IRON,	per ton.
Treble Rolled,	$190
Double, do.	175
FIREBED IRON,	
Single Rolled,	160
BOILER IRON,	
3-16 & 1-4 in. thick,	145
Plough Plates,	115
NAILS,	per lb.
3d, - -	9
4d, - -	8
5d, - -	7½
6d, - -	6½
8d, - -	6½
10d, - -	6
12d, - -	6
16d, - -	6
20d, - -	6
SPIKES,	
4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, and 5 3-4 inches,	6¼
COOPERS' HOOPS,	per ton.
1 inch broad,	$150
7-8 ' -	150
3-4 ' -	160
5-8 ' -	180

ALL PILED IRON SUBJECT TO AN ADDITION IN PRICE.

☞ The above prices are subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for cash; or in lots, for cash, of not less than 100 kegs of nails, or 10 tons of bar iron, say bar iron common sizes, $100 per ton, and (other sizes as above mentioned,) 10d, & 12d, nails and brads, 5½ cents per lb.; 20d, 16d, 9d, & 8d, nails and brads, 5¾ cents per lb.; 6d nails and brads, 6¼ cents per lb.—all smaller quantities, at the prices in the body of the advertisement.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
BARNETTS & SHORB,
MASON, MILTENBERGER & Co.
H. BLAKE & Co.
H. S. SPANG & SON.

May 4, 1830.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

JUST RECEIVED, per Steam Boat New Jersey, (on consignment,)
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR, fair quality;
10 bbls. TANNERS' OIL;
13 bbls. DRIED PEACHES;
50 bags COFFEE;
For Sale, on accommodating terms, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh,
June 4, 1830-tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu*, *Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut. Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

M. B. MILTENBERGER,
Commission Merchant,

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,
April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co.

May 18, 1830.—tf.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of

N. HOLMES,
Sept. 17.—tf No. 33 Market street.

PICKLED SALMON, in gallon kegs, and MACKEREL, in tubs, of superior quality, for family use, just received per steam boat Magnolia, and for sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd. No. 26 Wood street. July 10—tf.

EXCHANGE.

	per cent.		per cent.
Erie,	1	Scioto,	3 to 5
Chambersburgh,	1	Michigan,	3 to 5
Canton, -	2	Canada,	4 to 5
Pottsville, -	2	Urbana,	3 to 5
Wyoming, -	2	Greensburgh,	45

American Gold, 1½ per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.

GEO. A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

June 29, 1830.

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, betwixt Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.

April 5, 1830.—tf

ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co.
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

August 20, 1830—1y.

150 BBLS. NEW YORK PLASTER for sale at the Hardware Store of A. H HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square. Pittsburgh, May 11.—tf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.

Feb. 17, 1829.—wtf. No. 54 Wood Street.

DOCTOR M'DOWELL'S

OFFICE and Residence, No. 4 Patterson's Row, St. Clair street. Sept. 24.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞ *Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW
PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS,

AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.

N. B. The highest price given for RAGS. August 10.—tf.

BROADCLOTHS, Blue, Mixed and Brown; SATINETS, Steel Mixed and Cadet Blue; FLANNELS, Red, Green, White, and Blue; BAIZES, Green; BLANKETS—Just received, from the manufacturers, and for sale at No. 26 Wood street, by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd. August 3, 1830.—tf.

FIGURED MANDARIN LAWN, (a beautiful article for summer dresses,) Brown Grass Cloth, for Bonnets, and a good assortment of Fancy Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, just received and for sale by S. P. CHURCH & Co. No. 45 Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

☞ S. P. C. & Co. have also received, from the eastern cities, a fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

which will be offered at a small advance for cash, wholesale or retail. May 22—tf.

ETNA ROLLING MILL.

THE ROLLING MILL of the subscribers, near Pittsburgh, is now in complete operation. They have on hand, at all times, a general assortment of the best *JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS*, which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms, as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers, and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. SAMUEL KELLER, No. 74 Front street, who is appointed to sell their Iron, and will attend to the business.

H. S. SPANG & SON.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1830—tf.

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE,

A FLAG QUARRY, together with a FARM, containing 80 acres of good land, situated on the Allegheny river, ten miles above Pittsburgh.—The flags are of the best quality, and suitable for paving, such as are now used for that purpose in this city. It is the only quarry of the kind in this part of the country. Apply to

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

October 12, 1830.—tf

SHOVELS, TONGS, and POKERS; also, Shovels and Pokers, in setts—a general assortment, of very superior quality; just received at the corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Sept. 21.—tf.

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to

HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

BRICK FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, Three Kilns, containing about 300,000 first rate Brick, which I will dispose of on liberal terms.

ALSO, TO LET,

The house and lot formerly occupied by me, about half a mile east of Birmingham: the lot is well stocked with fruit trees. Inquire of

O. ORMSBY GREGG.
No. 28 Water street,

Or of the subscriber near the Monongahela Bridge, O ORMSBY.

June 11, 1830.—tf

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Webb Closey & James Brady having been dissolved, the subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be carried on by him, at No. 134 Liberty street, where arrangements are making to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of every description, which will be sold as low as they can be purchased to the eastward. He hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been hitherto so liberally bestowed on him.

WEBB CLOSEY.

May 21, 1830.—tf

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consamptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe grippings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents through out the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26.—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞ Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

A Paper Mill For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in consequence of ill health, and inability to attend to a so widely extended sphere of business, is desirous of selling the Paper Mill, now in complete operation, adjoining the town of Steubenville, called the Clinton Mill, with the lot of ground on which it is erected. The mill runs four rag engines, and has an abundant supply of clear water. The *machinery*, which is all of the best and most efficient kind, is driven by a steam engine of 30 horse power.—Stone coal of the best quality can be had for 3¾ cents per bushel, delivered at the mill. The raw material, or stock, can at all times be procured in sufficient quantity in exchange for the manufactured article. The mill buildings are of brick, and very extensive and commodious. The quality of the paper made therein, since it came into the possession of the subscriber, is too well known throughout the western states, to require any description here. On the lot on which the mill is situate, is also a range of two story brick buildings, with a stone basement story, for the residence of the hands employed in the mill.

The town and neighborhood of Steubenville are remarkable for the healthiness, as well as the moral and correct deportment of its inhabitants, and the surrounding country being fertile and thickly inhabited, provisions are abundant and cheap, thus furnishing a very eligible and agreeable place of residence for any person who, by purchasing said property, may find it necessary to locate himself and family there.

To any person inclining to purchase, every information as to the operations of the mill heretofore, with its profits, &c. shall be freely and fully imparted. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money only will be required in hand. The subscriber may safely say, so good a chance for profitable investment of capital rarely offers: he wishes to dispose of it from the reason, *only*, that his residence is too remote from it to enable him to give to it a sufficient degree of personal attention, and the bulk of the business of the firm, together with their principal paper making establishment, being in Pittsburgh. Possession of the above property may be had at any time. Any further information may be had upon application to Mr. James Howard, the manager of said mill. Terms of sale, and all other information, may be had by addressing *H. Holdship & Son*, Pittsburgh.

H. HOLDSHIP.

The following papers will insert the above semi-weekly for three weeks:—New York American, Boston Courier, Baltimore American, Philadelphia National Gazette, Hartford Courant, and National Intelligencer, Washington City.

October 19—tf.

WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—*Also*, SOVEREIGNS, GUINEAS, NAPOLEONS, DOUBLOONS, AND AMERICAN GOLD—for which the highest price will be given. GEO. A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Oct. 22, 1830.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale two adjoining lots in the town of Fallston, at the lower falls of Big Beaver, extending more than two hundred feet along the Beaver Creek, and running back to the hill in the rear of the town, embracing a valuable stratum of stone coal, the whole breadth of the lots. There are erected on them a Saw Mill, two Frame Dwelling Houses, and a Blacksmith's Shop, with a tilt-hammer and fixtures complete; all of which are now occupied, and profitably employed. Ten Shares of Water, being *one tenth of the whole water power at the Lower Falls*, will be sold with the above property, if desired, or any portion thereof. Terms of sale will be liberal.

TOWNSEND, BAIRD & Co.

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1830—4w.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.

March 16—tf.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond*, has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞ He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster,

For Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, &c. &c. &c.

PREPARED only by the subscriber, who, from many years' experience, can confidently recommend it as an excellent remedy for Rheumatism, having frequently had occasion to use it in his own family, and has recommended it to many others, who were afflicted with that painful disease, and is not aware of its having failed in giving relief in a single instance. It has also proved efficacious in Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, and Debility and Pains of the Limbs, consequent on injuries, as Fractures, Contusions, &c.

GEO. H. KEERL.

CERTIFICATES.

I have known the Rheumatic Plaster, prepared by Mr. George H. Keerl, applied with prompt and perfect relief, in some cases of severe Rheumatic Pain. *THOMAS H. WRIGHT, M. D.*

February 12, 1829.

Mr. George H. Keerl:

DEAR SIR—You request my opinion of your Plaster Composition, which you state has been highly beneficial in the relief of Rheumatism. If its application be restricted to the chronic form of that affection, I have not the least doubt of its efficacy. Its operation is that of a gentle stimulant, maintaining an equality of temperature in the part to which it is applied, and at the same time keeping the surface soft and perspirable. Compositions possessing similar properties, have long been esteemed by medical men. I know of none better suited to that end, than the one which *you* have exhibited to me.

JOHN BUCKLER, M. D.

February 13, 1829.

Being violently attacked with Rheumatism, about five years ago, and the pain in my breast very severe, I was induced to try Mr. Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster, when one application afforded me perfect relief. *J. H. POOR.*

Baltimore, February 14, 1829.

Last winter I labored under a painful attack of Rheumatism, which lasted for some time. On application to Mr. George H. Keerl, I obtained his Rheumatic Plaster, which relieved me entirely from pain, soon after its application.

JOHN H. NAFF.

Baltimore, 14th February, 1829.

☞ For Sale at the Subscriber's Drug Warehouse, Corner of Sixth and Wood streets. B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1830.—1y.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH, *Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.*

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

* * For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R & J. HALL,

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.

Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, *16th October*, 1830.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Institution, will be held at the Banking House, agreeably to the Charter, on *Monday, the 15th November next*; to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. *Cashier.*

October 19—t15N.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

AUCTION SALES.

I WILL SELL, at the Store of George Faris, in Market street, on Thursday next, November 4th, his entire Stock of Dry Goods, very handsomely assorted, on a credit which will be made known at sale.

By order of the Assignees—WM. BELL, Jr. JOHN BISSELL, WM. GRAHAM, Jr.

P. M'KENNA, Auctioneer.

October 29, 1830.—2t.

H. S. SPANG & SON

HAVE on hand, and offer for sale, at their warehouse, in Front street, an extensive and handsome assortment of Juniata NAILS, and ROLLED IRON, of all sizes, which they warrant to be made from the best Juniata Blooms. They will sell the same at the regular nominal prices, from which they will give a liberal and advantageous discount, and time to the purchaser.

☞ The upper floors and cellar of our warehouse being unoccupied, we would either rent them, or receive goods on storage.

October 29.—1mo.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 20, for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

GRAND DISTRIBUTION.—SCHEME.

1	prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1		20,000	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		3,000	3,000
50		1,000	50,000
66		500	33,000
56		100	5,600
56		80	4,480
112		50	5,600
112		40	4,480
224		30	6,720
1960		20	39,200
15400		10	154,000
18040	prizes, amounting to		$366,080

Whole Tickets $10 00 | Halves $5 00
Quarters $2 50 | Eighths $1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street,

☞ Where was sold in the 13th class, the splendid Capital Prize of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! And where have been sold, and paid, prizes amounting to upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!

October 26, 1830.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 20 for 1830, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6th, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.—Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

30,000 DOLLARS.—50 OF 1,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1		20,000	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		3,000	3,000
50		1,000	50,000
66		500	33,000
56		100	5,600
56		80	4,480
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Quarters $2 50 | Eighths $1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

DAVID GREER,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

October 26, 1830.

GALT'S LIFE OF BYRON.—*Family Library, No. 9*, being *Galt's Life of Lord Byron*, with an Appendix, complete in one volume.

The Pleasures of Friendship, and other Poems; by *James M'Henry*. Fourth American edition.

Our Village: Sketches of Rural Character and Scenery. By *Mary Russel Mitford*. 4th Series.

Just received and for sale by HOGAN & CO. corner of Front and Market streets, Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—3t

JOHN JULIUS

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that having formed a Company of Violin Players, and having received a sett of New Cotillions, from France, with new figures, for the express purpose of accommodating the lovers of dancing, he will be ready at any time, with his company, to wait upon those gentlemen who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage.

Persons wishing to try the new company will find John Julius at his establishment, No. 23 Market street. Pittsburgh Oct. 8.

Poetry.

From the Boston Sentinel.

THE TRUE LOVIERS.

Nurse.—Well, you have made a simple choice; you know not how to choose a man. * * * * *
He is not like the flower of courtesy,—but I'll warrant him as gentle as a lamb.—Go thy way, wench.
Romeo and Juliet.

The market clock was striking nine—the moon
faint briliance shed----
Miss Araminta Jessamine had not yet gone to bed,
But, leaning on her little hand, she thought upon
the youth
Whose very lip was joyousness, whose very eye
was truth.

And looking through her casement high, she espied
a spark of light,
And heard a gentle step,—so calm was that delicious
night:—
Said she, aloud, "Ah! me, that light comes from
a magic star;"
"Don't be alarmed," a voice replied; "it's only
my cigar."

"Ah, me!" Miss Araminta cried, "Alonzo are you
there?"
"Yes, shivering and shaking, love, in this infernal
air:
I fear a cough, confoundedly, but more I fear your
frown—
Make me a happy man, my love; Miss Jessamine,
come down.

"What though we've not been introduced in the
dull, common way,
What though we've met but only twice, and that
the other day;—
Cold form kills love, and so does time:—pack up
your trunk, my dear;
A moment more, a curricle and horses will be
here."

"I come—I come," the lady cried—and she is
kneeling there;
And she has wrapped her in a shawl, to guard
against the air;
And she has packed her bandbox up, and she is at
the door—
Her night-capped guardian behind, the world and
love before.

"Get in—get in, Miss Jessamine," the light Alonzo cried—
"No whip shall dare to rival me when thou art
by my side;
"And faster than a steamboat wheel *our* wheels
shall whirl around,"—
Alas! a heavy walking-stick had brought him to
the ground.

It gives an awkward kind of jar—a thump upon
the head—
And poor Alonzo thought so too, and tumbled
down for dead.
"Where—where's the horrid murderer?"—Miss
Araminta cried—
She turned—a stout old gentleman was standing
by her side.

A night-cap on his ghastly head, a blanket round
him wrapped;
He'd been awake and listening when they had
thought he napped;
And oh! he seized his heavy cane, and stumbled
down the stair,
And there he stood to blight the hopes of that romantic pair.

And thus, in Gothic dialect, the monster spoke:—
"This ere
Intriguing gentleman I've floored is no great
shakes, my dear.
You've reason to be very glad you didn't run away;
The fellow is a brick-bat man, and lives by mud and clay."
F. A. D.

THE FLIGHT.

———— Yet see;
The lattice opens, and a hand as white
As fleecy cloud, or snow on mountain top,
Waves a fair answer. She will come!—*Leggett.*

O'er the lake's gentle bosom
Soft music is sighing,
How sweetly is breathing
The lute's silver sound!
The lover's light bark
O'er the swift wave is flying,
With the speed of a fairy
On love's errand bound:
The maiden is listening—
The echoes are dying—
And light from the lattice
Is beaming around.

One glance to the turret—
Love's signal was waving!
'Tis the star of his hope
To the fond lover's sight;
Floating light as a sea-bird,
The deep billow braving,
That bark bears the maiden
Away in its flight;
The smile on her fair cheek,
A tear-drop is laving,
And the lovers are gone,
In the shadows of night.

Miscellany.

From the Cincinnati American.

THE PETRIFIED FOREST.

There can be no section of the country so interesting to the geologist as our own. As yet but little attention has been given to the subject by our Western scholars; but its importance and interest will soon demand its investigation. The hills of our beautiful river, its rocky bed, the innumerable petrifactions and singular formation, will amply repay any researches. Shells may be found in a state of petrifaction on almost any of our streams in the interior. Big Bone, in Kentucky, should be visited by every traveler. The banks of the Kentucky river are beautiful beyond description, and present a fine field for geological researches. Indeed a person could not go amiss in any section of the West. We hope our friends will favor us with any observations which they may deem of interest to the people.

Judge Hall has furnished his readers with two interesting notices in the first number of his Magazine. The communication of Governor Coles to "the Antiquarian and Historical Society of Illinois," is also one of interest, containing many valuable facts and comments. Illinois and Ohio will be the rival States of the West. The mineral region of the former is unequalled, we had almost said, in the world. It is as yet but partially developed. Chemistry, mineralogy, and geology will unfold its treasures. The rich turf, as Mr. Hall remarks, which covers its prairies, has scarcely been broken, except for the purposes of agriculture; and the treasures which lie beneath, are, with a few inconsiderable exceptions, as useless, at present, as if buried in the snows of Lapland. It is believed that the mineral region will supply lead enough for the use of both Europe and America. Copper has been frequently reported as seen by travelers.—This mineral, of itself, would be invaluable, and scientific men should be sent on exploring expeditions. Coal has also been found in several places. How important for the future and rapid growth of the State, that this should be investigated, as it must undoubtedly be found in great quantities. Sections of land have been reserved by Government in the southern part of the State, under the belief that silver ore has been there found. Mr. Hall states it as a fact that a small quantity was raised, and counterfeit dollars made from it, purer than the Spanish dollar. Medicinal springs have been frequently found, strongly impregnated with sulphate of magnesia and other mineral properties.—Salt is manufactured, not only for the use of the State, but large quantities are carried to Kentucky and Tennessee. There is a mixture of some foreign substance, which, though not discoverable to the palate, renders it less useful for the curing of provisions. We believe the same may be said of that brought into this market.—Foreign salt is always used in considerable quantities for this purpose.

It was our intention, at first, merely to have alluded to the subject at the head of this article. The letter which is annexed, was communicated for the Illinois Magazine, and furnishes the account we have seen of this most singular curiosity. The prefatory remarks are from the pen of the editor.

"The existence of petrifactions, at a point inaccessibe to inundation, is, as far as we are advised, a phenomenon in scientific history. The agency of water and of mineral substances is supposed to be necessary to the production of these formations; we know of no instance in which they have been produced by the action of the atmosphere, nor can we imagine any rational grounds upon which such an hypothesis could be sustained. If we are right in our conjecture, the country in which these petrifactions exist, must have been, at some period, submersed in water. But when? Are these the remains of the antediluvian trees?—Did Noah's flood cover this portion of the earth long enough to produce such an effect? Or have these high grounds been covered with water at a period subsequent to the general deluge?

Jefferson Barracks, May 1, 1830.

"DEAR SIR: It affords me pleasure to comply with your request with regard to the "Petrified Forest."

"You asked for a *memoir* on the subject, but you must be satisfied with the following attempt to give you merely the *facts* as they came within my own observation; without venturing a single speculation beyond the effects produced. I wish rather to leave the subject in more able hands than mine; and if I can aid, in any way, to solve the problem, by a statement of simple facts, (well known, however, to most of the officers attached to the Yellow Stone expedition,) I shall feel more than compensated for any time I shall devote to the subject.

"The enclosed specimen was broken off from one of the many large stumps and limbs of trees found near Yellow Stone river, and brought away by some one of the officers attached to the Yellow Stone expedition, in 1825.

"The most remarkable facts, perhaps, with regard to these petrifactions, of what was once a forest of thick timber, are their location and abundance. For a distance of twenty or thirty miles, over an open high prairie, upon the west bank of the Missouri river, and a few miles below its junction with the Yellow Stone, near latitude forty-eight degrees, these remains are more abundant.

"The topography of this section of country is hilly, and much broken in deep ravines and hollows. On the sides and summits of the hills, at an elevation of several hundred feet (estimated three hundred) above the present level of the river, and at an estimated height (for we had no instruments) of some thousand feet above the ocean, the earth's surface is literally covered with stumps, roots, and limbs of petrified trees; presenting the appearance of a "Petrified Forest," broken and thrown down by some powerful convulsion of nature, and scattered in all directions in innumerable fragments.

"Some of the trees appear to have been broken off in falling, close to their roots; while others stand at an elevation of some feet above the surface. Many of the stumps are of a large size; I measured one of them, in company with surgeon Gale, U. S. army, and found it to be upwards of fifteen feet in circumference. Yours, with esteem,

"G. H. CROSSMAN,
"Lieutenant B. WALKER, "*U. S. army.*
"*U. S. army, Jefferson Barracks.*"

From the Southern (Georgia) Recorder.

SINGULAR CASE.

A case of rather singular kind has occurred in South Carolina, growing out of the power vested in its Chief Magistrate to commute the punishment of capital offence. A man named Jeremiah Smith, for a crime committed, was sentenced to death in 1821, but was pardoned by the Governor on condition of his suffering an imprisonment 3 months, and then leaving the state, never to return to it.—After undergoing the imprisonment, Smith left South Carolina and settled in North Carolina, near the line of the two States. He was a blacksmith, and in 1826, the people of a neighborhood in South Carolina adjacent to that in which Smith lived in North Carolina, wanting one of his trade, induced this man, by their persuasions, to move into their settlement, assuring him he would not be in any danger, and his good conduct since his conditional pardon would make his residence among them safe. It appears that he lived unmolested in South Carolina in 1826 and 1827, until one of his neighbors, with whom he had a fight, informed Governor Miller of Smith's being in the state, when the Governor issued his proclamation offering a reward for his apprehension. Smith in the meanwhile had returned to North Carolina, where he was pursued by the person with whom he had a fight, and two or three others, seized and brought, without any legal authority, into South Carolina, and on the affidavit of one of the captors, committed to prison.

Having been brought before Chancellor Harper, on a writ of Habeas Corpus, it was urged, against his discharge, that although his arrest in North Carolina was without authority, yet his detention in South Carolina was lawful—that not having complied with the conditions of his pardon, Smith was a convicted felon, unpardoned and unpunished, and ought not to be again let loose upon the community, no matter how irregularly he had been brought within the jurisdiction of South Carolina.

Among other arguments used by the counsel of the prisoner it was contended, that having become a citizen of North Carolina, he had as such, rights under the Constitution of the United States, of which no inferior tribunal could deprive him—that a clause of the Constitution declares, that "the citizens of each state, shall be entitled to all the immunities of citizens in the several states." That as a citizen of North Carolina, he had a right to come into South Carolina, and that in this character he came pure into the sister state—he had not become a citizen of North Carolina upon conditions, as the Constitution makes none. It was contended that the pardon could not affect constitutional rights, and when they came in conflict the conditions of the pardon must yield to the rights which the prisoner had acquired as a citizen of North Carolina.

The Chancellor decided against the release of the prisoner and remanded him to jail. His case, which has excited a good deal of interest, is to be again argued on the motion to pass upon him sentence of death.

The population of Adams county, according to the late census, is 21,379—of these 14 are deaf and dumb, and 8 blind.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, October 23.—At a late hour this morning, we received, says the Commercial Advertiser, the London Morning Herald of Sept. 8, and Gore's Liverpool Advertiser of the 9th. There are a variety of later items of European intelligence, the writers of which, however, deal less in fact than in speculation.

Hamburgh papers to the 4th, had been received in London.

"They announce that Count Lobau, Ambassador Extraordinary from France to the Court of Berlin, was presented to the King of Prussia on the 30th ult. (another account says the 1st ult.,) on which occasion he delivered a letter from Louis Philip, announcing his accession to the French throne. Both accounts agree in stating that the Count was received in the most flattering manner, and received an invitation to dine with the King. It is further stated that he was presented with a rich diamond snuff box, and that, in addition to these gracious marks, he was invited to attend the review, which is to be held near Brandenburgh. This intelligence is the more important, as the conduct of Russia towards France was fully known to the king of Prussia at the time, and it cannot be, therefore, said, that the latter acted in this decisive manner before he had an opportunity of ascertaining the sentiments of his Imperial ally and son-in-law. But, if any credit be due to a statement in one of the Hamburgh papers, so far from there being, in this respect, any collision in the policy of the two Courts, there is a perfect coincidence of views; for such is the only rational construction we can put upon the words, "It is asserted here (namely, Berlin) that equally satisfactory accounts respecting the affairs of France have been received from St. Petersburgh."

The Morning Herald says the foregoing statement must be received with much caution, and we are inclined to the same opinion—particularly after reading the following paragraph from the French National:—

M. Pozzo di Borgo, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, has received orders by a courier, who set off on the 21st of August, and arrived on the 1st of this month, to inform all Russian subjects at Paris to leave France within eight days, under pain of incurring the displeasure of the Sovereign. There is nothing alarming in this measure, (the National adds) being the effect of the first surprise experienced at St. Petersburgh. Moreover, this is quite in conformity with the diplomaticusage of that Court, which, under such circumstances, is guided by the regulations and customs of an absolute Government. At the same time it has been provisionally forbidden to the Ambassador to grant passports to Frenchmen purposing to proceed to Russia. Besides, when this courier left St. Petersburgh, the happy termination of our revolution was but imperfectly known there; for the courier of the Russian Embassy, who left Paris on the 9th to announce the accession of Louis Philip I., was met on the 21st of August at the gates of St. Petersburgh by the other going to Paris, who was the bearer of the aforesaid orders.

The Journal du Commerce gives the following paragraph on the same subject.

We can state positively that the Russian Ambassador has desired the Russians and Poles to prepare to leave France. Even the women are comprised in the orders received from St. Petersburgh and Warsaw. It is said that the Emperor Nicholas fears that his subjects will catch the contagion of liberal ideas. This measure does not imply, on the part of the Russian Cabinet, any refusal to recognise our Government, whatever difference may exist between the institutions of the two countries. France and Russia have a common interest with respect to commerce, and to the general politics of Europe, so that their rulers ought to agree, if they are wisely advised. Russia has no occasion to be so much satisfied with the Bourbons, and especially with Charles X. as to be induced to expouse his quarrels.

The attempts to qualify what may be offensive to the new French government, in the foregoing extracts, it will be perceived, emanates rather from the wishes of the French editors, than from any positive information they possessed on the subject.

A letter from Vienna of the 25th of August, states that M. de Metternich is said seriously to intend retiring from public affairs, and that the Archduke Charles will take the supreme direction.

Monsieur de Polignac, has confided his defence to M. M. Mandaroux Vertain, Advocate of the court of Cassation; Honequin, and Berryer the son. The latter will attend the trial in the Chamber of Peers. The former is especially attached to the ex-Minister as Counsel.

The accounts from the Netherlands, under date of Hague, Sept. 4, are favorable to the speedy restoration of tranquillity. The Prince of Orange reached the capital, on his return from Brussels, on the morning of the 4th, and was received with much joy by the people. The King went to the Prince to meet him.

M. C. T. Van Maanen, who, during a period of 35 years, has served the country in various high offices with so much zeal and fidelity, has received from the King of the Netherlands, an honorable discharge from the office of Minister of Justice, with expressions of gratitude for his long and faithful services to the country.

SPAIN.—A Paris date of the 4th mentions that the deputation of St. Sebastian had refused to obey an order of the Spanish government, placing the Royal Volunteers and Tercios at the disposal of M. Blas Trumas, Captain General of Guipuscoa. Spanish emigrants from London, Brussels and Paris had been flocking to Bayonne during the latter part of August, and 1200 of them were supposed to be on the frontiers. The article says:

The celebrated Pastor is at Bayonne as well as the Aide-de Camp of Gen. Mina. Gen. Torrejos is in the neighborhood. Gen. Vigo is going to join his companions in exile. It is thought that Mina and Quiroga are going to quit the capital of France to join their countrymen. The Spaniards assembled at Bourg-Madame are armed as well as those at Bayonne; many of them already wear the red and yellow ribands, the emblem of liberty. In short, those Spaniards are only waiting for Mina, who possesses their entire confidence. It is affirmed that, when they are assembled, Gen. Vigo will advance towards Galicia, Torrejos and Quiroga towards Madrid, and that Mina will enter Spain by Catalonia.

Letters from Madrid of the 26th August, announce that the Cabinet continued to deliberate on measures to make some concession to public opinion, and seemed disposed to grant much. The Apostolicals, however, wish nothing to be yielded.

General Zambrano persists in marching troops to the frontiers of France; but on the other hand, the Spanish refugees organize themselves at the foot of the Pyrenees. On the 31st they were 1,200 in number, wearing the colors of independence—red and yellow.

From the Constitutionnel.

Some troubles having broken out at Nimes, the Guard of Lyons offered its assistance, and 8000 men marched with four cannon. Every body wanted to march, and it was necessary to take 40 men from each company. The 10th regiment of the line, which is animated with the best spirit, marched with the National Guard. The disturbance was quieted on the 2d of September.

Emperor of Russia.—The present Emperor of Russia is a man of great courage, and, doubtless great abilities: he is no sluggard; his days are spent in attending to the public concerns, but not always to the public benefit: he is decidedly the first gentleman in his dominions, and no man can detract from his private character. He is a fond and attentive husband, a kind and most excellent father, and a sincere and steady friend. His private character will bear the closest scrutiny, nor have I heard the breath of scandal ever sully his fair fame. It is needless to mention the beautiful daughter of the King of Prussia, the present Empress; suffice it to say that she has evidently the good disposition to follow the example of the late Empress-Mother; she is virtuous, kind, and affable—a very fit woman to shame the ladies of the profligate nobility, to correct their loose morals, and to improve the general state of society. It is rather to be regretted that they live in such a state of retirement; for in a country like Russia, the nobles require the benefit of good examples constantly before their eyes.—*Anecdotes of Russia.*

From the Paris Journal des Debats of August 2nd.

HISTORY OF THE THREE DAYS.

(TRANSLATED FOR THE GAZETTE.)

We owe to our readers a full account of the three memorable days which have changed the face of France, and given a new impulse to her destinies. It is an unheard of recital, unequaled in any history of the world. Its results are immense for the present, and for the future incalculable.

On one side, the people rise up as a single man, at the moment in which it fears that the law of the state was upon the point of being unworthily trampled upon. A revolution effected in thirty-six hours by the same people, the principles imbibed in '89 restored to light, re-established and founded for ever; Paris become the first city in Europe; a vast hope of liberty shed abroad upon Spain, Italy; free nations compelled to own that at length we are as free as themselves; the house of Orleans more powerful than in the time of the Regency; and the Duke Philippe traversing the city alone, amid universal acclamations; and this great work, which heretofore would have demanded an age, brought to a successful issue from the light of one sun to that of another; accomplished by citizens armed by chance, who, soldiers yesterday, are but citizens to-day: this is doubtless a beautiful text to a glorious history: every where heroes, every where glorious deeds, magnanimous words; every where civil courage united with warlike intrepidity.

On the other side, and opposed to this people who are aroused, who fight, who triumph, who in their commotion are so calm, so intrepid in battle, and in victory so magnanimous, you will behold a dismayed Court, without knowledge of men or things, often insolent, and always light and capricious. You will discover guilty ministers meditating at once the ruin of their King and the slaughter of their fellow citizens, soldiers paid in advance, receiving rewards offered for murder; Paris given up to General Marmont, wholly surrendered, without limitation turned over to this man; the Swiss, the Royal Guards, Artillery; a revolting joy among the disciples of absolute power, insults, menaces against distinguished citizens, the ministerial press let loose, whilst the constitutional press is loaded with infamous shackles, the Chambers mute, the Chamber of Deputies illegally dissolved; no regulations, no check, no rein upon men in power; the ordinances thrown at random at the nation, like an insult cast upon a private individual, by some man of noble rank, who disdains to meet him on equal terms. Never was abuse of authority carried to such a stretch. Notwithstanding all its intelligence, Paris has not fully understood the inhuman derision with which it was regarded—with what indifference; Paris, this grand city, Paris, the model for cities, Paris, which has saved France, Paris—victorious to-day—which the Court a week ago abandoned to all the brutality of its soldiery.

Last Sunday, the 25th of July, every thing was quiet: we awaited calmly the third of August; the royal sitting appeared certain—the Deputies had received letters of notification. The ordinances were published the next morning, the 26th.—The ordinances were infamous; they abolished rights the most sacred: the people were sorrowful the whole day; M. Mangin did not think them sufficiently sad—he added his ordinances to those of the *Moniteur*. It was on Tuesday, the 27th, that the battle commenced. On that evening the ministry despatched their spies, and soldiers, unworthy of the name, to provoke the people of Paris. Already, during the morning, the people had been stirred up by the lamentable spectacle of journals confiscated—of presses demolished; at the approach of evening they could no longer restrain themselves.

But already had the armed force received its orders; already it was provided with a chief; it was persuaded that two or three discharges of musquetry, upon its first advance upon the citizens, would subdue France. This transpired near the Palais Royal. Immediately the Palais Royal is closed. The people are indignant; instead of flying, they advance upon the troops; they fight them; already this people, unarmed, surprised in its sorrow, fight, resist, face the fire, burn a barrack; already blood is shed. Such is now the posture of affairs! The theatres are shut: the alarm is given in the night; they throw themselves upon the first arms at hand; the street of St. Honore flows with blood. Still M. de Polignac believes himself victor: his palace is illuminated; the courtiers in crowds fill his spacious halls. We triumph, my Lord. Honor to the Royal Guards! Behold the victorious Prince!—Glory to you! destruction to the liberals! Leave the rest to General Marmont!

The news of the victory is borne to St. Cloud; there they felicitate each other and embrace.—Meanwhile, Wednesday morning arrives. It finds the whole city in arms. The National Guard reappears in its old uniform; the citizens quit their wives, who freely give them up. Early in the morning, the army and the people face each other. The question was no longer as to the ministry or M. de Polignac: it was whether civil courage or military discipline should prevail. The struggle must be decisive: the ranks are formed; the citizens seek chiefs to lead them; the interior posts are now carried; the tri-color displaces the other flag; the guard houses are evacuated, the enemies' sentinels fall back. The two armies meet at the Place de Greve; the troops defend the city hall, the citizens assail it; one moment the French are the masters of the hall, the next the enemy recarries it; the hall is retaken, abandoned, and recaptured many times. Listen! would you not declare two armies now contending? muskets now reply to muskets, cannon to cannon; the whole city resounds with the noise; at the Greve they fight; at the Louvre, the Swiss, entrenched behind its columns, fire upon the citizens who pass; the tocsin sounds from all sides; the lancers charge at Pont Neuf.

This warfare lasted all day, but in the evening we were in possession of the city hall; a great number of the soldiers of the line had surrendered their arms; the Duke of Ragusa had lost six hundred men of the Royal Guards; two hundred men had been shot to pieces in the crossings of the streets Betizy and the Moats St. Germain l'Auxerrois; the towers of Notre Dame displayed the national colors; the Abbey was in our hands. It was a bright day of glory and of triumph. We were fatigued, it is true; but we were succored by our fellow citizens. Each house was a place of repose; every moment increased our munitions of war.—The enemy, on the contrary, were panting with thirst, famished with hunger; their ammunition giving out, and we had just taken possession of their magazines of provisions and their daily rations.—On Wednesday evening, Paris sanguinely awaited the decisive triumph of the morrow.

While the people who had been fighting were resting from their fatigue, so as to be ready to renew the battle in a few hours, there were in the city men who passed a dreadful night. These were the wise and provident. They remembered all the evils which civil wars carry in their train—blood, anarchy, famine, excesses of all kinds. They recalled, also, the violence of courts, reactions, military commissions, prisons, exile, the guillotine; they figured to themselves the Court of St. Cloud arriving with all its forces, and putting the city to fire and sword; they trembled at the consciousness that the people had not yet conquered, and if they were vanquished at all, our laws abolished, absolute power in the room of the Charter, all the fruits of the revolution of '89 annihilated, France dishonored and despised as a subjugated people, the ancient despotism of courtiers and priests weighing us down, and grinding us in the dust!

Meanwhile the people arise and resume their arms. In those great popular ebullitions which change the aspect of the world, nothing is so wise as the instinct of the people: when once they have cast themselves into the lists, suffer them to go on: do not arrest them by your threatening premonitions, by your unseasonable counsels: spare your needless experience; the people will appeal to it if they require it. It must be observed that during the night of the 27th to the 28th, every thing had been prepared for war. All the streets were barricaded; barracks were constructed on the Boulevards with trees. They cut down the trees and laid them across; they unpaved the public road; some trees were kept standing, so as to be felled upon the rebel troops; the paving stones were carried to the tops of the houses, to be projected upon them. Upon the left bank of the Seine, they unhitched the carriages, laid them across the street, and surrounded them with stones, and thus provided very solid breastworks. Alongside of heavy carts were seen superb carriages with coats of armor, which they laughingly named after their owners, who had been forced to walk home. Each street had a barrier thus constructed; the inhabitants spared neither the casks of their cellars nor the furniture of their houses; they had directions how to erect these barriers posted up.

At seven o'clock in the morning of Wednesday, all Paris was thus barricaded. We have reached Thursday the 29th. The city hall had been captured the evening before; it remained to take the Tuilleries and the Louvre, and to dislodge the Swiss who defended them. We have served during this campaign: we saw it both begin and end. Early in the morning, the crowd had seized upon all the arms they could find: they had disarmed the Gendarmes and the soldiers of the line; they had disarmed the veterans; they had taken from the theatres all the arms used in the evolutions of the opera and the melo-drama; they had disarmed the firemen; these poor people were glad to give up arms they did not wish to use against their fellow citizens; only those whose axes were demanded, replied, "take our muskets and swords, but leave us our axes: we wish at least to be present at the fire."

The people were already in motion towards the Tuilleries and Louvre, when an unexpected reinforcement presented itself. The pupils of the Polytechnic school had forced the gates of their school. They also came to fight for the constitution and the laws. These heroes were welcomed with transport: they at once assumed the command of the troops. The Manege of Luxembourg was thrown open to them.—"I am your chief," said one, and mounted a white horse.—"General," cried another, "I am your aid-de-camp," at the same time putting a yellow girdle around his waist for a sash. Some took charge of the ammunition, others pointed the cannon, for on Thursday we had cannon. Immediately they march against the Louvre; at eleven o'clock it was carried. It is a pupil of the school who has taken the Louvre—a hero of twenty years. Notwithstanding the langrage of the Swiss, the young man marched up to the gate; the balls fall upon and overwhelm him; he does not falter; he reaches the gates. A superior officer immediately approaches:—"Open," said the young commandant, "if you wish quarter; for liberty and force belong to the people." The officer refuses, and draws a pistol, which misses fire.—The young man then seizes the officer, and with his sword to his throat says, "your life is mine, but I do not wish to shed blood."

The Swiss, beaten, fall back from the Louvre to the Tuilleries; the people have taken the Louvre, and have followed the Swiss; the Tuilleries have been taken by the people as well as the Louvre, in like manner, led by a young man who advanced alone, bearing the tri-colored flag. The two parties were on the eve of engaging: the ensign has advanced in common time to the triumphal arc; more than a thousand shots are fired at him; he is untouched; he shelters himself under the triumphal arch, and keeps his position till the castle was in the possession of the Parisians.

At one o'clock, Paris was victorious. The triumph was complete. The barracks of the street of Babylone was vacant; the Hotel of the Lifeguards was captured; the City Hall, the Tuilleries, the Louvre, belonged to us; all the Line had surrendered; all the Gendarmerie, and three regiments of the Royal Guard. Paris had a provisional government, a watch word, regular patroles, a Chamber of Deputies, and a Chamber of Peers; the revolution was effected; there only remain some Swiss and some soldiers of the Royal Guard, who are entrenched in the wood of Boulogne and in the Champs-Elysees, shattered remains of an army incapable of resisting the will of a people who defend their laws; whom hunger and repentance bring to us, disarmed, every moment, and who, to-morrow, will make part of the people as well as ourselves, such is the generosity and magnanimity of the nation.

They have not enumerated the wounded, or counted the dead; but the wounded are very numerous; the hospitals are filled; every day they inter the dead; the river has served as a watery grave to a great number of the soldiers. There is no exaggeration in saying that these three days have cost the lives of thousands. A single example will suffice:—The 15th regiment of light infantry, which was but thirty minutes in action, has lost two captains, two lieutenants, and had other officers wounded, among whom they state the chief of battalion. Such are the general facts of this history, whose results are immense. It is only from the 29th of July that the Charter, such as it ought to be, can date—the Charter without article 14th—the Charter without ambiguity.

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia*, gen.	½
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan*, $5 & upw.	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do.	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do.
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	2
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	50	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
F. & M. B'k. of Steubenville,	½	Annap. & br. Easton	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	do
Western Reserve	½	Westminster	do
St. Clairsville	½	Hagerstown	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	Williamsport	do
Lancaster	½	*New Jersey.*	
Marietta	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Columbus	½	Trenton Bank	do
Canton	2	New Brunswick	do
Portsmouth, $5 & up.	3	Mount Holly	do
B'k of Steubenville,	unc.	Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Newark Insurance	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabetht'n	do
State bk. & branches		Sussex	do
$5 and upwards,	5	Paterson bank	unc
South Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	New Haven Bk. do.	2
Delaware.		Bridgeport	do
Bank of Delaware	½	Middletown bank	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	*Virginia.*	
Branch at Newcastle	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
do. at Georget'n	½	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Wilmington & Bran.	2	*Rhode Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence Banks	2
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Springfield	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Salem	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Worcester	2	*Vermont.*	
Other Massach. notes	2	Burlington	3
		New Hampshire, gen.	3

WOOL--WOOL.

THE current market price will be given for *COMMON AND MIXED WOOL*, well washed and trimmed. Apply to
GEORGE COCHRAN, of Rd.
Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street,
Pittsburgh, May 28, 1830—tf.

LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber has been authorized by the assignees of Wilson Hunt, of Philadelphia, to sell his lands in this country. He offers for sale depreciation Lot No. 157, of 235 acres, situate in the 4th district, Allegheny county; and the one half of No. 78, being 117 acres, in the same district and county. Also, Lots No. 91 and 94, of 300 acres each, in the 3d district, Beaver county.
WILLIAM FOSTER,
Oct. 19—w3t* near Meadville.

TO LET, The three story brick store-room in Hays' Row, Wood street, adjoining John Albree's Shoe store. Apply to WILLIAM HAYS.
October 12.—tf.

ANNUALS FOR 1831.

THE TOKEN, embellished with splendid engravings; and the ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, with 12 highly finished engravings on steel, by the first artists; for sale by HOGAN & CO., corner of Front and Market streets. Oct. 26.

TAN-YARD FOR SALE.

CONTINUED ill health induces the subscriber to offer for sale his Tan-Yard, in the borough of New Lisbon, Ohio. This establishment is advantageously situated in the central part of said town, enjoying every facility of ingress and egress being bounded 170 feet on Chestnut street, 60 feet on Jefferson, and 180 feet on an alley.—The improvements consist of a two story brick beam and handling house, 48 by 28 feet, a large and convenient frame mill and bark house, and 32 vats, with ample room for enlargement to any extent required. The yard is supplied with a constant stream of over-head spring water, and altogether in the best possible condition, the whole having been built within two years, in the most substantial manner, and of the best materials.

When the rising importance of the town is considered, the fertility of the surrounding country, the rapid increase of an already dense population, in connexion with the abundance and moderate price of bark, it justifies the belief that few opportunities of the kind present themselves, wherein a man of enterprize could invest a moderate capital with better prospects of success.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those inclined to purchase are invited to view the premises, and judge for themselves. The price will be very low, and the payments made to suit the purchaser. The Stock in Trade, or such part thereof as most desirable to the purchaser, will be sold with the yard. Dry Goods, or a small Farm (well improved) in this county, would be taken in part payment.

Communications on the subject, by mail or otherwise, will meet with immediate attention.
D. HOSTETTER.
New Lisbon, October 12—wtf.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,
WOOD STREET,

OFFERS for sale, PIANO FORTES of the best makers in the U. States; Violins, Violoncellos, Clarionetts, Flutes, Bassoons, Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Guitars; Violin strings, Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments; together with a variety of other articles in the musical line

Also, German Goods;

Among which the following are the most prominent: Looking Glasses and Plates, Slates and Pencils, Tapes and Bobbins, Spectacles, Calico and Glazed Paper, Clarified Quills, Oil Cloth, Coffee-Mills, Fancy Soap, Antique Oil, Cologne Water; a variety of Beads and Necklaces, Turkey red Cotton, Snuff-boxes, Combs, Fancy Baskets, Bootwebbing and Cord, Pocket-books, Crayons, Toothbrushes, Hat-buckles and Bands, Gold and Silver-Lace, Chessmen, Watch-crystals, Spring Lancets and Cupping Instruments, Marbles, Flints, Percussion Pistols and Caps, Iron Compasses, Socket-Shovels, Straw-Knives, Scythes and Whetstones, Iron Lamps, Halbach's Steel; also, Polish Starch, Glaziers' Diamonds, and Jewellery; with many other articles of which a regular supply will be kept, at *reduced* prices.

Country Merchants and Dealers in Merchandise generally, are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.
December 25, 1829.—1yF

WRITING ACADEMY.

THE Evening Exercises in the Pittsburgh Writing Academy commenced last week. Hours of attendance from 7 to 9. Gentlemen may commence at any time in the week, until vacancies are filled, as the number will be limited.

The Day School for Penmanship continues as usual. Hours for females, from 9 to 11, A. M. Those ladies who prefer remaining until 12 o'clk, for the purpose of attending to any other branches, can do so without incurring any additional charge.

A class of gentlemen attend from 2 to 4, P. M. for Penmanship. They may avail themselves of the hour (4 to 5) for the same purpose, and on the same terms, as above. A fluent business Running Hand, (a subject I have studied for 18 years,) will still be my prime object to impart and establish.

N. B.—I will take one or two more Boarding scholars, (who will be instructed in general branches through the day,) should application be made in the early part of November.

☞My publication on Writing has been unavoidably postponed. It shall be forthwith coming, and with it my treatise on Penmaking, with plates, and a specimen of my new Chemical Writing Ink.
ISAAC GUERNSEY,
Corner of Smithfield and Third Streets.
October 26, 1830—3t.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM HERDMAN
June 23, 1829.—tf.

A. WAY & Co.
NUMBER 47 MARKET STREET,

HAVE just received, and are now opening, a large assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND AMERICAN, Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS,

Purchased principally at the New York and Philadelphia Auctions, which they offer by the piece or package, at a small advance. In addition to their eastern goods, they are constantly supplied by the Harmony Society, on consignment, with Cloths, Cassinetts, Flannels, Blankets, Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, &c., which they sell at the manufacturer's prices, and lower than goods of the same quality can be purchased in any of the Atlantic cities.

Also, just received, a splendid assortment of Superior Ingrain Carpets and Hearth Rugs, and a fresh importation of Anker Bolting Cloths, by the piece or smaller quantity.
September 21, 1830.—w8t

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE. on Houses & Merchandise,
Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street.
Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.—We regret to learn that a breach has occurred in the canal at the Pine Creek aqueduct. We are not informed what time will be required to repair the injury.

HISTORY OF THE THREE DAYS.—A gentleman has kindly furnished us with a translation of a spirited editorial account, which appeared in the *Journal des Debats*, of those eventful three days, which terminated in the defeat of the Royal troops, the expulsion of Charles X., the humiliation of the Polignac ministry, and the establishment of a *republican* monarchy in France. Knowing well the great eagerness with which the public look for the relation of every event connected with the glorious revolution in France, we offer no apology for the publication of this article, written by a participator and eye witness of what he relates.

In our last paper we stated that James Shields was the *only member* from Ohio who voted for the *Indian bill*. The paragraph containing this assertion was written in haste, and was incorrect.—Shields was the *only man* from that state who voted in favor of the *veto message*. There were *two* members, Findlay and Shields, who voted for the *Indian bill*. The former is re-elected by a very reduced majority, and the latter is defeated.

OHIO ELECTION.—We have seen unofficial returns from all the counties in Ohio, except Clinton, Dark, Hancock, Holmes, Monroe, Mercer, Seneca, Tuscarawas, and Union. These returns give M'Arthur a majority of 3900 votes. We have also seen the returns of the congressional election from Holmes and Tuscarawas, the former of which gives Leavitt a majority of 550, and in the latter Stokely has a majority of 150. If the gubernatorial candidates have run respectively as Stokely and Leavitt, these two counties will reduce M'Arthur's majority to 3500—seven counties to be heard from. Of these seven counties, three, viz: Dark, Hancock, and Monroe, gave the Jackson candidate a majority at the former election, and the other four gave Trimble a majority.

These returns remove all doubt as to the election of M'Arthur, but by a majority short of the expectations created by previous information. We suppose the majority will be between three and four thousand. The Cincinnati Gazette says the majority will not exceed two thousand; but the editor of that paper had not seen the returns from thirteen counties which we have received.

The late elections in Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, certainly indicate a great falling off in the zeal and strength of the Jackson party. Last year the Jackson party had a majority in the legislature of Maryland, in consequence of which the Governor, and all the other officers of the state whose appointments depended upon the legislature or executive, were selected from that party. Now the house of delegates in that state consists of 64 Clay and 16 Jackson men, and no doubt the example set last winter will be followed. This change in the state immediately adjoining and almost surrounding the city of Washington, where all the doings of the present administration are best known, is ominous of future changes in every part of the Union, as information spreads.

In Delaware, the route was total. Jacksonism was *Waterlooed*, twenty-nine Clayites being elected to their legislature, and only one Jacksonite.—This one man would seem to have been spared as a memento that Jacksonism *once was* in that state, or perhaps on the principle that the enemy sometimes spares one man to carry the news of the defeat.

In Ohio, the friends of Mr. Clay have elected the Governor of the state, a handsome majority of the members of the legislature, and have supplied the place of James Shields, the *only friend* of the *veto message*, with an able and zealous opponent of veto messages and Indian bills; so that, in the next Congress, there will be from the great state of the west but *one friend* of the Indian bill, and not a *single supporter* of veto messages.

In Pennsylvania, we are not sure that more than *one* avowed Clay man has been elected to Congress, but we do know that there will be at least eighteen members from this state who will be strenuously opposed to the Indian bill and the veto message doctrines of General Jackson. These two, the Indian bill and the veto message, are the only matters which characterise the present administration, and against them Pennsylvania and Ohio will give, in Congress, thirty-two or thirty-three votes, and in their favor not more than seven or eight votes.

It is true that many of the members from both these states profess to be the personal friends of General Jackson. For our part, we care not how strong their attachment to the hero of Orleans may be, if they only continue to vote honestly and independently against his favorite measures, so long as they are injurious, injudicious, or disgraceful to the country. This species of man worship, if it is ridiculous, is at least harmless, if it does not induce the worshipers to sanction all the acts of their idol. Indeed, to the friends of this country, nothing could be more desirable than that the unwise and injurious measures and policy of the present administration should be defeated and prostrated by the votes of the personal friends of the President. What stronger evidence of the evil tendency of the measures and policy of the present administration can be afforded, than the single fact, *that the personal friends of the head of that administration cannot support them?*

Plymouth District.—The Plymouth (Mass.) Memorial publishes the following extract of a letter from John Quincy Adams, in answer to one informing him officially of his nomination. The letter is dated Quincy, Oct. 15, 1830.

"If my fellow citizens of the district should think proper to call for such services as it may be in my power to render them, by representing them in the twenty-second Congress, I am not aware of any sound principle which would justify me in withholding them. To the manifestations of confidence on the part of those portions of the people, who, at two several meetings, have seen fit to present my name for the suffrages of the District, I am duly and deeply sensible."

Indian Murder and Execution.—We are indebted, says the Sandusky Clarion, to a gentleman of this town for the following extract of a letter from the Post Master of the Upper Sandusky, dated Oct. 19th, 1830. "Yesterday a Wyandott was executed for murder, committed on another Wyandott on Monday night last. On Thursday the sentence was pronounced, and on yesterday, (Friday) in presence of a large concourse of both whites and Indians, he was executed at a quarter past four o'clock, P. M. He was shot (kneeling by his grave) by six men appointed for that purpose. He was condemned by the voice of the nation. Three Christian men and three pagans were chosen as executioners."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability, to his friend in Mobile, dated,

DEMOPOLIS, Oct. 1, 1830.

Our commissioners, the hon. Secretary of War and Gen. Coffee, have happily succeded in making a treaty by which all the Choctaw lands this side of the Mississippi have been purchased on terms which I trust the Senate of the U. States will find satisfactory, and which I consider advantageous to the Indians.

I have not time, nor would my memory serve me if I had, to give you a satisfactory sketch of the various provisions of the treaty, but the following are the most important to us:—

Reservations have been allowed to all persons, not exceeding 40, who cultivate 50 or more acres of land, of one section each.

Do. do. not exceeding 460 persons, who cultivate over 30 acres, 480 acres each.

Do. do. not exceeding 400 persons, who cultivate over 20 acres, 320 acres each.

Do. do. not exceeding 350 persons who cultivate 12 acres, 160 acres each.

The above reservations to include improvements, and may be sold by the individuals, by permission of the President of the U. States.

Ninety Captains, who may not otherwise obtain one section each, are entitled to an additional half section each; which may be sold by permission of the President of the United States, or paid for by the U. States, at 50 cents per acre, at the option of the Captains.

All fatherless and motherless orphans will be entitled to a quarter section, to be selected by the President, and sold for their benefit under his direction.

All families who may reside on their present improvements five years will be entitled to a patent for 640 acres for the head of the family, and 320 acres to each unmarried child over ten years of age, and 160 acres for each under ten years of age, to be contiguous to their parents' land,

Some 50 or 100 special reservations were made in favor of various individuals of the nation—some to include their improvements, and some few afloat.

Money payments.

$50,000 for the support of common schools in the nation.

$400,000 to be paid in 20 annual instalments,—say $20,000 a year.

$250 a year to four principal chiefs, each, for 20 years.

$500 a year to one chief, to preside in case of the nation adopting a Republican form of government.

Payment for building council house and three churches.

Payment of salary of three teachers and preachers for 16 years.

Three smith shops supported 16 years. One millwright for 5 years. Sundry small payments to secretaries and speakers, &c.

One rifle to each emigrating warrior, after his arrival in their new country.

21,000 blankets to be divided among them.

1000 cards, 1000 wheels, 1000 axes, 1000 hoes, 400 looms, 1000 ploughs, to be also divided among them in Arkansas.

The Indians are to be removed in steam boats and wagons, at the expense of the U. States, and supported one year after their arrival at their new homes. Their new country according to the lines fixed and agreed upon at the treaty of Washington City, in 1825, to be secured to them by the United States forever; no State or Territory ever to be laid off to extend over any part of their new country; the nation always to be governed by its own laws, which are not to be inconsistent with those of the United States. The propriety of admitting the nation by their delegate on the floor of Congress, after they shall become sufficiently civilized, is respectfully submitted in the treaty to the consideration of Congress.

They are to remove in 1831, 1832, and 1833, and in the meantime the United States are to keep out intruders; and the commissioners promised that the government would use its good offices with the state of Mississippi, to suspend the operation of her laws, and Alabama not to extend her laws into the nation, for the space of three years. The country, however, is to be surveyed as soon as practicable, by prudent, discreet surveyors."

ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS.

In France, the whole expense of supporting the Catholic Clergy in 1828, was 62,845,000 francs.

In Spain the whole number of regular and secular clergy in 1821, was 180,242. These persons possessed property valued at $828.060,000 00, besides tithes, taxes and dues. The Archbishops and Bishops of Spain have larger incomes than any other prelates in the world.

The Latin Catholic Church in Hungary has about 4,000,000 hearers, and 3,230 places of worship, 5,469 clergymen, with an income of $2,078,870 16.

The Calvanistic Church of Hungary has 1,050,000 worshippers, 1,351 houses of worship, and 1384 clergymen, with an income of $270,378 24.

In Italy, there are 19,391,200 worshipers, all Catholics, with 16,170 places of worship, and 20,400 clergymen, viz:—

1 Pope,
46 Cardinals,
38 Archbishops.
62 Bishops,
853 other dignitaries.
19,400 working clergymen.

Having an income of $333,444 00.

The Russian Church has about 55,000,000 worshipers, and 230 clergymen. The higher orders of the clergy are richly provided for, but the lower clergy are very poorly paid.

The Presbyterian Church of Scotland has about 1,500,000, with 1000 places of worship, and 1000 clergymen, with an income of $916,238 40.

The Established Church in England has about 9,000,000 hearers, with 11,743 houses of worship, and 18,000 clergymen, with an income of $35,520,000 00.

The Established Church in Ireland has about 400,000 hearers, 740 houses of worship, 17,000 clergymen, and an income of $5,772,000 00.

There are in Scotland, who do not pay in the established church, 500,000 persons, with 333 houses of worship, 400 clergymen, with salaries amounting to $195,360 00. In Ireland. 6,600,000 persons, (of whom whom 5,500,000 are Catholics,) 3378 houses of worship, 2378 clergymen, with an income of $1,172,160 00. In Ireland and Wales, not belonging to the regular church, there are 6,000,000 persons, 8,000 houses of worship, and 8,000 clergymen, with an income of $22,200,000.

In Christendom.—124,672,000	Catholics pay their clergy	$27,110,640 00
54,056,000 Protestant	do.	52,762,640 00
41,500,000 Greek church	do.	3,274,400 00

Total—annual expense of supporting the clergy, - - 83,047,680 00

This is probably too low an estimate with respect to numbers of clergy and amount of renumeration. The tables which we here use, are found in the Encyclopædia Americana; they are not sufficiently comprehensive to allow of a satisfactory calculation, with reference to many nations. It may be generally remarked that the Catholics have more clergymen in proportion to their lay members, than have the Protestants; yet the former pay about 20 cents per annum, and the latter nearly one dollar per annum, to support their clergy.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Still Later from England.—By the steam boat we have received the Norfolk Beacon of Tuesday, which contains accounts from London and Liverpool to the 13th and 14th of September, received by the James Cropper, Captain Gary. We learn with satisfaction, that England, Austria, Prussia, the King of the Netherlands, and the King of Wurtemburgh, have recognised the legitimate rule of the People's King in France, by renewing the credentials of their Ambassadors at his Court; that a similar sanction is momently looked for from Russia, and that the Kings of Spain and Naples, who, from their near affinity to the deposed monarch, would naturally make them the most reluctant to the measure, would find powerful considerations not to deliberate too long, as to the course which circumstances must eventually force on them.—*Balt. Patriot.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From late French papers received at New York.

A Parisian correspondent of the Journal du Havre of the 9th September, writes that the discontent continues to be general upon the subject of the nomination of M. de Talleyrand to the embassy to England, notwithstanding the apology of the Journal des Debats and the National. Yesterday, at the soiree of General Lafayette, a movement of surprise attended the entrance of this old adherent of the various regimes of the last forty years; and when the ex-bishop of Autun had seated himself beneath the canopy by the side of the friend of Washington, he might have heard on every side of him the most bitter and pungent remarks of the company upon the contrast which those two contemporaries exhibited:—the one had been as remarkable for the stability of his principles as the other for their mobility. Yet, the sinister regard and mock proffers of civility were unable to disconcert the imperturbable ambassador, of whom Montebello has said, that while conversing with a person, you might assault with your foot behind, without his betraying it in his countenance. The visit of M. de Talleyrand, however, was short; and it is doubtful whether it will be renewed.

All the members of the Ministry have not consented to support the responsibility of this choice. Casimir Perier, Lafitte, and Bignon, have seriously opposed it.

The report upon the electoral law has been made to-day by the commission, and its conclusions have been adopted with slight modifications.

The news from Vienna of the 29th of August state that General Belliard had already had a conference with Metternich, and that on the day of the departure of the courier he had a particular audience at Schœnbrun.

The news of the recognition of the present government of France by England had been received with the most lively demonstration of joy at Marseilles.

They write from St. Petersburgh, on the 10th August:—"This day we have received news of the events which have happened in Paris. They have occasioned the greatest astonishment, and we can scarcely believe in the different details which are related. Our government awaits the issue to come to a decision. It is probable it will follow the example of the other powers, and act in concert with them. Many couriers have been despatched this morning for London, Vienna and Berlin. The Vice Chancellor (Nesselrode) is expected back."

Extract of a letter, dated Havre, September 9: "Business has been less active than it probably would have been, but for the uneasiness caused by the workmen meeting in Rouen and Paris to obtain an increase of wages, and to prevent the use of machinery. *Every thing is now quiet.* In the former place the rioters were dispersed by force, and some lives were lost. In Paris it has not been found necessary to resort to severe measures."

HAVRE, September 9.—Some disorders have taken place at Rouen, and other manufacturing towns, and have affected injuriously the business of those places. Order has, however, been fortunately restored, but the National Guard of Rouen were obliged to fire on the mutineers.

Dates from Brussels of the 6th of September, represent the people as waiting with the most lively impatience the result of the conference with the King. Tranquillity, however, continued to be preserved, and the barriers raised some days before were now taken down. Much unanimity prevails in regard to the project of the separation; and it is the general impression that it will go into effect, and that the continental peace will not be disturbed.

The Courier des Pays Bas says that the French Government has *officially* declared to theirs, that *if it* should believe it to be necessary for its defence *to call in the aid of foreign power, a French army, at the first indication of invasion, would march to support the cause of the Belgians.*

The deputation from the city of Namur has not been received by the King; the excuse being that these deputations have become too numerous; and that Holland will soon be sending him counter deputations.

A deputation has been received at Brussels from Charleroy, declaring its adherance to the project of separation of Holland from Belgium; stating that the garde urbaine were ready to join them in repulsing any attack of the Hollanders upon that city.

From France.—The ship Charles Carroll, Capt. Clark, has arrived at the port of New York, from Cherbourg, having left on the 9th Sept. Captain Clark informs us, that he found it exceedingly difficult to obtain papers, there being none published at that place. He obtained three Paris papers from the Coffee House, the latest being the 5th, which was not later than was received on Saturday by the way of Liverpool. There was no news when the Chas. Carroll left Cherbourg.

It will be recollected, that the Chas. Carroll was one of the American ships chartered to take Charles X. and his family from France. Captain Clark states, that it was not known when the King embarked what their destination would be. A French officer of Marines was sent from the new government at Paris, to see the King safely landed at the port of destination. After leaving Cherbourg, orders were given for the ships, in case of a separation in a gale, to assemble at Spit Head; as the weather was favorable, the ships sailed for the Isle of Wight.

The King and the Royal Family had not the least knowledge of their destination; and as the supplies put on board were sufficient for a long voyage, they manifested great anxiety on that subject. The general impression was, that they would go to Naples. They appeared to be averse to going to America, particularly the female branches of the family. The King was in excellent health, and appeared to be a hale old gentleman, and not greatly depressed. He appeared glad to get out of France in safety. The King speaks English well, and expressed his thanks to Capt. Clark in the most cordial manner, for the kindness he had received while on board.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

The ship Nile has arrived at New York from Havre, which port she left on the evening of the 9th ult. From Paris, the accounts are to the 8th, but not full nor regular. *Charles Maurice Talleyrand* has been appointed ambassador to England. He may be said to top all revolutions. He adjusted the restoration of the Bourbons with Lord Castlereagh, and is now to fix their downfall with the Duke of Wellington. It was reported at Paris that the Duke had signified his wish to have Talleyrand. The disorders in Paris have in some degree subsided;—nothing decisive is related from the Netherlands. There are various conjectures about the intention and dispositions of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, which are not worth repetition. Much later intelligence may be expected daily.—*National Gazette.*

Third journey of the Railroad Directors to Manchester.—On Saturday last, the Directors made their usual trip to Manchester, accompanied by upwards of three hundred ladies and gentlemen; the engines used were the Phœnix, the Dart, and the North Star. The journey of sixty miles was performed in five hours, not including stoppages. The day was very fine, though cold towards the evening, and the excursion was altogether a very agreeable one.

The opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway was fixed for the 15th September.—Among the persons invited to attend, we noticed the names of the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Huskisson, and other distinguished individuals too numerous to be mentioned. The bustle which was expected to take place on that day, would so interfere with business, that it was presumed the packet ship for New York, (the Pacific,) would not sail till the 17th.

The Union Canal, we understand, is now in perfect order, throughout the whole line. From thirty to forty boats passed the summit level in the last week, bound east, with flour, grain, iron, whiskey, lumber, &c. from Mexico, Selin's Grove, Harrisburgh, and Middletown. Constant opportunities are offered for sending merchandise to the west by the return boats; and a continuance of the navigation may be relied on for the remainder of the season.—*National Gazette.*

VARIOUS MATTERS.

The population of Philadelphia city and Liberties, according to the census returns, is 167,780. It is stated in the Philadelphia Gazette that "the remainder of the county will be published in a few days," and that the total will be 195,000 in the city and county.—*Nat. Gaz.*

It is stated in the Boston Daily Advertiser, that the sales of four companies in that city, for the last six months, amounted to something more than one million and eighty thousand dollars, more than half of which was the Merrimack Company alone.

The fifth volume of the Encyclopædia Americana, which we learn is now in a state of forwardness, will contain, as an appendix, a reprint of the table of statistics of Europe, which is at page 609 of volume IV. By the printer's misplacing a line after the proof of that table had passed through the hands of the editors of the Encyclopædia, a whole column is rendered incorrect.—The leaf has been correctly reprinted, and will be inserted as before stated, in the next volume.—*National Gazette.*

Vermont has at length elected her a Governor. The old New England custom of making a majority of all the votes given, necessary to a choice, prevented an election by the people. As a necessary result, that power became vested in the House of Assembly. The House commenced balloting on Friday, the 15th of October, and continued to ballot till Tuesday, the 19th, when, after thirty-two ballotings, Mr. Crafts, the Clay candidate, was elected by a majority of *six.*—*Albany Evening Journal.*

The heir to the estate of the late Francis Lee, of Boston, has bestowed from that estate, property to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, for the use of "*The M'Lean Asylum for the Insane,*" the institution in which Mr. Lee was a patient. The friends of the deceased were deeply impressed with the excellence of the system pursued in it, and "believe, that in making the donation, they do but carry into effect, what might have been his views, had the power been restored to him of acting for himself."—*Nat. Gaz.*

We learn, says the Boston Patriot, that at the recent Anti-Masonic Convention for Plymouth District, Ex-President John Quincy Adams was nominated for election to the 21st Congress. We further learn that Mr. Adams has signified to the Secretary of the National Republican Convention his willingness to serve if elected to Congress.

The Baltimore Gazette of Saturday, says—"A circumstance which occurred this morning affords the best criterion for judging of the real valne of the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in the estimation of the Baltimore public—some shares of the stock belonging to the estate of a deceased person, were sold by order of the Orphan's Court of Baltimore County, at public auction, at the Court House door, for *thirty dollars* per share, being the full amount paid."

A public dinner was to be given at Manchester, on the 13th, to the Duke of Wellington. The number of tickets was limited to 700, nearly all of which had been taken.

General Washington.—The Watertown Register says—It is a fact not generally known to Americans, that the father of this country held the office of Marshal of France, under Louis XVI, at the same time that he was performing here the duties of Lieutenant General in the Revolutionary army. He was created Marshal, to enable him to command Rochambeau, who in rank was a very old general, and could only be commanded by a Marshal of France. On a picture presented to him by the Earl of Buchan, was written, "To Marshal General Washington."

Welland Canal.—Last week arrived at this Port, by way of the Welland Canal, the schr. Winnebago, from Oswego, on Lake Ontario, laden with salt and merchandise; and this week the schr. De Witt Clinton, with a cargo of 850 bbls. of salt, from the same place.

The arrival, a few days since, of the schr. Erie, of this port, at Oswego, was hailed by the citizens of that place, with congratulations and rejoicings. They are anticipating great advantages from the communication which that Canal opens to them, with this port, and the ports above, which, if realized, must insure corresponding advantages to us.

The ship Canal commences at Chippewa on the Niagara river, and runs thence up the river Welland 9¼ miles, thence 16¼ miles through to Lake Ontario, at Port Dalhousie.

Another cut, a Boat-Canal only, commences at the Grand River Harbor, 43 miles above Fort Erie and Buffalo, thence 27 miles to the Deep Cut, where it enters the Ship Canal, and thence 16½ miles to Lake Ontario.

The advantages which the latter possesses, is that Produce from the Lake above will reach the New York or Montreal market in the spring, before the lower part of the Lake, and Buffalo Harbor, is free from ice.

It is stated that the expense of transportation, between this and New York by way of the Welland Canal and Oswego, will be 31 cents less per cwt. than by the present route.—*Cleaveland Herald, Oct.* 14.

David, King of Israel.—David was the model of an Oriental Prince, handsome in his person, valiant, mild, just, and generous, humble before his God, and zealous in his honor, a lover of music and poetry, himself a poet. Successful in war, he reduced beneath his sceptre all the countries from the borders of Egypt to the mountains whence the Euphrates springs. The King of Tyre was his ally: he had ports on the Red Sea, and the wealth of commerce flowed during his reign into Israel. He fortified and adorned Jerusalem, which he made the seat of government. Glorious prospects of extended empire, and of the diffusion of the pure religion of Israel, and of happy times, floated before the mind of the prophet-king.—*Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.*

Philistines.—The people celebrated for their wars with the Israelites, dwelt on a small strip of sea coast, south of the Tyrians. They were originally, it is thought, a colony from Egypt. They possessed five cities under the government of five princes, and confederated together for mutual defence. Trade and piracy were their chief means of subsistence. Their long and obstinate resistance against the arms of the Israelites testifies their valor and love of independence. A seafaring people, the chief object of their worship was a sea god, Dagon.—*Ib.*

Advantages of War.—Notwithstanding the hundreds of battles which have been fought, the hundreds of lives which have been lost, and the hundred millions of treasure which have been squandered away in the contests between France and Great Britain, it would be difficult to point out any important advantages which either party has gained, to compensate for the loss of all this blood and wealth. Their relative position is exactly the same that it was three hundred years ago. They have alternately lost and gained a few colonies scarcely worth retaining, and which have, indeed, generally been restored as the price of peace; but no permanent advantage has been obtained by either party. Their power is so well balanced, that neither of them can ever hope to gain the ascendancy, though they may reduce, and repeatedly have reduced each other to the verge of ruin.—It is rather singular, that even in the last war, the French and the English, in spite of all their victories, were the two powers who gained the least; the Russians, Prussians, and Austrians, all came out of the struggle with an accession of territory—while the French lost all that they had previously obtained, and the English added five hundred millions to the national debt.—*Liverpool Times.*

A Miss Sarah Biffin, a lady of uncommon talents as a miniature painter, *without arms*, some years ago created much interest among the higher class in England. The new king has been pleased to notice and reward her. Her father was a draper, and educated her with much care. At an early age she displayed great talents for drawing, and at nineteen years of age, expressed a wish to receive instruction: her father accordingly placed her under the tuition of an artist named Dukes, and she was shortly after exhibited in every part of the United Kingdom. She arrived at such perfection in her art, that the Duke of Sussex presented her with the largest medal at the Society of Arts in 1821. On the 6th of September, 1824, she was married to Wm. S. Wright, a gentleman who had long been attached to her. As the ceremony of marrying a lady without arms may be looked upon by some as a matter of difficulty, the following was the mode adopted by the parson. Mr. W. was desired to hold the ring against the shoulder of the lady and afterwards having put it on a gold chain which she wore around her neck, it was placed in her bosom. In addition to her other accomplishments, she is considered a superior singer and a most agreeable companion. Her face is intelligent, and her appearance generally prepossessing. —*Balt. Emerald.*

LAST DAY.

THE EXHIBITION, AT LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM, OF DUNLAP'S

SPLENDID PICTURE

OF

CALVARY,

OR,

The Moment before the Crucifixion,

Will positively Close on THURSDAY NEXT.

This is perhaps the only opportunity the citizens of Pittsburgh will ever have of witnessing this splendid effort of American talent, as the picture will certainly be removed from the city after Thursday next.

☞ The Museum continues open every day, and is brilliantly illuminated every evening until nine o'clock. The collection comprises a great variety of the works of nature and art, well worthy the attention of the curious and scientific.—Admittance 25 cents. November 2.

NEW PUBLICATIONS!

SOUTHENNAN, a Novel, by John Galt, Esq. in 2 vols.

The Mussulman, by R. R. Madden, author of "Travels in Turkey," &c. &c.

The Youth's Keepsake, for 1831, embellished with numerous beautiful engravings.

Authorship, a Tale by a New Englander over sea.

The Vestal, or a Tale of Pompeii.

For sale by HOGAN & Co.
Corner of Front and Market streets.
November 2—3t

RENWICK'S *Treatise on the Steam Engine.* A further supply just received and for sale by HOGAN & CO.
Corner of Front and Market streets, Pittsburgh.
November 2.—2t.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The subscriber avails himself of this favorable moment, when science is beginning to take deep root in the state, to renew the proposition made by him a few years since of forming a *Geological Society* in Pennsylvania. The advantages of such an institution to the Country at large, and particularly to this Commonwealth, are too obvious to require much argumentative enforcement. The encouragement it would give to institute in each County "CABINETS OF NATURAL SCIENCE," in imitation of the admirable plan which was some time since adopted in Philadelphia City and Chester County, and which has been so successfully followed in Montgomery, Bucks, and other Counties, would, independently of all other considerations, be a sufficient inducement. But it must be borne in mind, that a State Geological Society will be the best possible organ for concentrating and disseminating the useful information collected by those meritorious County Emporiums of knowledge; of collecting together and comparing the specimens of valuable rocks, and curious minerals, and fossils, found in the various districts, and of preparing the way for a geological survey of the State.

Pennsylvania has been acknowledged by the best informed travelers and others, to be one of the most favored spots upon the globe, in point of mineral wealth; but, strange as it may appear, it is no less true, that the principal part of the information upon which this opinion is founded, is derived from fortuitous occurrences. Nearly all we know of our immense resources in iron, anthracite, bituminous coal, salt, lime, copper, lead, &c. &c. has been obtained, comparatively speaking, without any exertion on our behalf. Of what other treasures there are hidden in the bowels of the earth, or what precious minerals our farmers are daily stumbling over in ignorance upon its surface, we know about as much as we do of what is happening in the moon. In the mean time, the tide of migration is yearly rolling over the thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of valuable lands unsettled in Pennsylvania, to flow upon and fertilize countries much less favored than ours in these respects. A Geological survey would expose these immense resources to *broad daylight*, and would have a tendency, more than any other circumstance, to arrest this unnatural current of migration, and thus not only enrich our farmers, and other landholders, but replenish the coffers and enable the Legislature to proceed vigorously in the grand system of Internal Improvement in which the state has engaged. It might be added that by directing the public mind to objects of great state interest, it would probably be weaned from the present trifling cabals that are creating too much agitation and confusion.—Knowing that there are abundance of *materials* within the Commonwealth for this, or any other great undertaking, it is respectfully suggested, that the names of individuals in each county, who are willing strenuously to embark in it, be collected, and that measures be immediately taken to call a public meeting at some central point, to draft a constitution and elect officers for a *Geological Society of Pennsylvania.*

PETER A. BROWNE.
Philadelphia, Sept. 27, 1830.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18, 1829.—tf.

A SITUATION WANTED.—A young man, who is competent to attend to any commercial business, wishes to obtain a situation, as a Clerk or Assistant, in a store or manufactory, or on board a steam boat, &c. Satisfactory references can be given. A line directed to J. A. A. through the Post Office, will be promptly attended to.
Oct. 29—3t*.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)		
Boot and Shoe Linings,	(Roans and Yellows.)	
Coachmakers' do.	(variety of colors.)	
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.

Striped Bindings.

☞ The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf.

NEW GOODS,

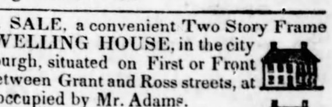
NO. 45, MARKET STREET.

S. P. CHURCH & CO. have just received an assortment of seasonable DRY GOODS, from New York and Philadelphia, and now offer them at Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance—among them are, 25 bales Sheetings and Shirtings; 30 pieces blue, brown, and mixed Cassinets; Broad Cloths, Flannels, Circassians, Rattinets; Black and colored Merino Cloths; plain and figured changeable Gros-de-Naples; changeable figured Mandarin; an elegant assortment of fancy Handerchiefs, Card Cases, Reticules, Pocket Books and Wallets; blue cloth Table Covers, oil-cloth Matts, and a great variety of fancy and staple Dry Goods, too numerous to mention in an advertisement.

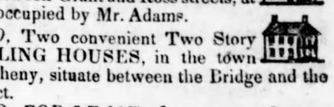
The subscribers respectfully ask a share of public patronage, being determined to conform to the west market prices, and transact their business generally to the satisfaction of those who favor them with their custom. Please call and examine.

S. P. CHURCH & CO.
Pittsburgh Oct. 19.—6t.

FOR SALE, a convenient Two Story Frame DWELLING HOUSE, in the city of Pittsburgh, situated on First or Front street, between Grant and Ross streets, at present occupied by Mr. Adams.



ALSO, Two convenient Two Story DWELLING HOUSES, in the town of Allegheny, situate between the Bridge and the Aqueduct.



ALSO, FOR LEASE, for a term of years, Six small LOTS, pleasantly situated in a central part of the borough of Allegheny, within one square of Federal street and the Centre Square, on the East side. For particulars, inquire of

JOHN PATTERSON, Carpenter,
October 15—tf *Allegheny-Town.*

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,
46 WOOD STREET,
Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of
European, India, and American
DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade;* and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions*, are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe*, we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.
September 3, 1830.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual medicine for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st*, 1830.

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON,
Wilkins township, Allegheny county.
May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*
May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON,
May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞ For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
June 4, 1830.—1y.

PENNSYLVANIA ROLLING MILL

MASON, MILTENBERGER & CO. take this method to inform their friends, that they have now, at their new warehouse, adjoining their rolling mill, a very extensive assortment of JUNIATA NAILS and BAR IRON; Sheet Iron, single, double, and treble rolled, of the best quality; Firebed, Saltpan, and Boiler Iron, of all dimensions; Nail, Spike, and Deck Rods, do. do.

All of which they will sell on as good terms as they can be obtained in this city.

Sept. 14.—2mo.if.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.
March 5.—tf.

AN ORDINANCE,

Regulating the Market, and prescribing the duties of the Clerk of the Market.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of Allegheny,* That the south east quarter of the centre square now partially occupied by a market house, be and the same is hereby set apart and declared to be a market place for the sale of all articles usually sold in public markets.

2. That public markets shall be held in the market place in the borough of Allegheny on Tuesdays and Fridays of every week, to commence at day-light and continue till twelve o'clock on each day, at which hour all remaining meat, vegetables, fruit, or other products, as well as all offals, shall be removed from the market place, by the persons owning or bringing the same to market, under a penalty not exceeding five dollars for each and every offence.

3. That at their next meeting the council shall elect one citizen of the borough to serve as clerk of the market, and the council shall annually, at the time appointed to elect borough officers by the council, elect one citizen to serve as clerk of the market, who, after having taken an oath or affirmation before the burgess that he will well and truly to the best of his skill and judgment do and perform all the things enjoined and required of him as clerk of the market, by the laws of this commonwealth, and the ordinances of the borough of Allegheny, shall be commissioned as are the other officers of the borough—to serve until superseded.

4. That it shall be the duty of the clerk of the market, as soon as commissioned, to cause the butchers' stalls in the market house to be plainly numbered; to cause a weigh house to be built convenient to the market house, and to procure correct weights, scales, measures, and other apparatus necessary to the performance of his duties; the numbering of the stalls, the building of the weigh house, and the procuring of the weights, scales, measures, and other apparatus, to be with the consent and approbation of the burgess; and the sum of one hundred dollars is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of the same.

5. That as soon as the market house shall be paved, the town clerk shall give notice that applications will be received for ten days by him for the butchers' stalls in the market house, at the expiration of which time he and the treasurer shall ascertain, by lot or otherwise, to whom the several stalls shall be rented, and each applicant shall *be put in possession of the stall to which he is entitled by the clerk of the market*, on his producing a receipt from the treasurer, showing that the rent of the same, until the first day of April next, at the rate of *five dollars* per annum, has been paid; and in case any person entitled to a stall shall neglect to pay the required rent to the treasurer, within two weeks from the time of determining, by lot or otherwise, to whom the stalls shall be rented, the treasurer shall rent such stall to the first applicant who shall pay the rent required for the same.

6. That in case the whole of the butchers' stalls in the market house shall be rented, the clerk of the market shall permit any butcher to place a moveable stall in the market place, and show him where the same shall be placed, and protect him in the possession of the same, provided the extent of ground occupied by such butcher shall not exceed that occupied by each butcher in the market house, and provided such butcher produces a receipt from the treasurer, showing that the rent for such moveable stall up to the following first day of April has been paid, at the rate of two dollars per annum.

7. That the butchers' stalls in the market house shall be rented from year to year, so as to make the term expire on the last day of March of every year, and the rent of each stall in the market house shall (until altered and amended by the council) be five dollars per annum, and each and every butcher in possession of a stall shall be entitled to retain the same stall, on paying the annual rent for the next year to the treasurer, at any time before the 20th of March, and all stalls for which the rent for the next year shall remain unpaid on the 20th of March, shall be considered as intended to be vacated by the possessors, and the treasurer shall rent the same to the first applicant who shall pay the rent therefor.

8. That any person who shall occupy any butcher's stall in the market house for any other purpose than that of selling butchers' meat, or who shall occupy the same for the purpose of selling butchers' meat without having previously paid the rent, agreeably to the provisions of this ordinance, shall forfeit and pay a fine of five dollars for every offence; and that any person who shall use any moveable butcher's stall for the sale of butchers' meat, without having previously paid the rent for the same, according to the provisions of this ordinance, shall forfeit and pay a fine of two dollars; and any person who follows the business of a butcher, who shall expose for sale in the market place, any butchers' meat, otherwise than in a stall in the market house, or in a moveable stall, shall forfeit and pay a fine of five dollars for every offence. *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent farmers and others, not butchers, from selling meat in the market place.

9. That it shall be the duty of the treasurer to receive from all applicants for butchers' stalls, whether in the market house or moveable, the amount of the stall rent according to the provisions of this ordinance, and to give receipts for the same, and credit the borough in a book kept for the purpose, showing the time, the amount, and by whom paid, which book shall be open to the clerk of the market as a reference, and to the officers of the borough on a settlement of accounts.

10. That it shall be the duty of the clerk at the market, to attend at the market place during market hours, and at such other hours as shall be necessary to enforce obedience to all the rules and regulations herein contained, or which may, from time to time, hereafter be ordained and enacted to prevent all unsound or tainted provisions from being exposed to sale, by seizing the same, and taking such order therein, as the burgess may direct; to weigh, try and examine, all butter, lard, and other articles of provisions sold in loaves or lump, of any accustomed weight, and see that the same are of the weight for which the same are sold or offered, and if found deficient in weight, to seize and dispose of the same according to law; to try all scales, weights, and measures, by which any provisions offered for sale are to be weighed or measured; to enforce the recovery and payment of all penalties and forfeitures which by law or the ordinances of the borough may be inflicted on any person offending against the rules and regulations of markets in general, or of the said market in particular; to decide all disputes which may arise in said market between buyer and seller, touching the weight or measure of any thing bought or sold, and to cause the market house to be swept the evening preceding every market day, and the filth and dirt to be removed from the market house and entire market place, from time to time, so that the whole may be preserved in a clean and orderly condition.

11. That the clerk of the market be, and he is hereby authorized and required to make rules and the same to alter and amend as the case may require, subject to the approval of the burgess and the revision of the council, concerning the stationing, in the market place, of all wagons, carts, sledges, or other vehicles in which marketing shall be exposed for sale, and of all boxes, barrels, baskets, or other things, containing marketing of any sort, sold or offered for sale in the market place, also concerning the direction which all wagons, carts, sledges, or other vehicles, shall take coming in and going off the market place, and also for the removal of all wagons, carts, sledges, or other vehicle, and of all horses, oxen or cattle, from the market place, which rules shall be posted up at the market house, and such other public places as the burgess may direct, and one copy shall be put into the hands of the town clerk, to be kept by him amongst the other papers of the borough, and any person offending against said rules shall be subject to pay a fine of not less than *one dollar* nor more than *five dollars*.

12. That no rule or rules for the regulation of the market, which shall be made by the clerk of the market, shall permit any person or persons, to place any wagon, cart, sledge, booth, stall, horses, oxen, cattle, or any thing containing marketing, or in which marketing shall have been brought or carried, on any part of the centre square excepting the market place; and any person who shall at any time occupy or encumber any part of the common ground or centre square, (excepting the market house,) with any article or thing, the same shall be considered a nuisance, and the person offending shall on conviction pay a fine of not exceeding *two dollars*, at the discretion of the burgess, for every offence.

13. That it shall be the duty of the clerk of the market to weigh all such articles offered for sale as may be brought to him for that purpose during market hours, and the following fees shall be paid to him by the seller, to wit:

For any weight not exceeding twenty-eight pounds, one cent.

For any weight above twenty-eight pounds and not exceeding fifty-six pounds, two cents.

For any weight above fifty-six pounds, and not exceeding 112 pounds, three cents.

For any weight exceeding 112 pounds, six cents.

14. That the outside stalls of the market house shall be and remain free and open to the common use of all persons attending the market during the market hours: *Provided*, that no person shall occupy more than half a stall, and provided that the clerk of the market shall not permit butchers *at retail* to occupy any of said outside stalls.

15. That no person shall within the bounds enclosed by the outer lines of the common ground expose for sale, or purchase on market days, during market hours, any kind of flour, meal, oats, fish, poultry, butter, lard, eggs, fruit, nuts, or any kind of vegetables, except at the market place, under a penalty of *five dollars*. That no person or persons shall within the limits aforesaid, on market days, during market hours, purchase any of the before enumerated articles to sell again, under a penalty of *five dollars;* and no person shall slaughter or clean any beast, or lay or leave any garbage or offal within the limit of the market place, under a penalty of *five dollars* for every offence.

16. That a fine of not less than *five dollars* or more than *twenty dollars* be imposed on any and every person who shall in any wise interfere for the purpose of preventing, or who shall prevent the clerk of the market from executing and performing the duties attached to his office.

17. That any person or persons who shall wantonly or maliciously break or otherwise injure any stall, pillar, or other part of the market house, and every person aiding or concerned in such an offence, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than *five dollars* or more than *twenty dollars*, besides the expense of repairing the injury committed as aforesaid.

18. That no steelyards shall be used within the limits of the market place, and all those things sold by weight or measure, shall be weighed and measured by weights and measures which have been regulated and examined by the clerk of the market, and every person who shall offend herein, shall forfeit and pay *ten dollars* for every offence.

19. That all blocks, benches, tubs or other things used in the market for the accommodation of the butcher, shall be kept within the limits of the stalls by them occupied, in such a manner as not to extend into the market house further than four feet beyond the inner line of the piers; and they shall also immediately after market hours, on market days, and before they leave the market house on other days, place all blocks, benches and other things used by them in the market under the planks of their respective stalls, and there so secure the same that they shall not in any way extend more than two feet beyond the edge of the said planks; and any person who shall herein offend shall forfeit and pay a fine of *two dollars* for every offence.

20. That if the clerk of the market shall permit any butcher to occupy any stall without having previously paid the rent thereof, or if he shall negligently, carelessly or unfaithfully perform any of the duties of his office, he shall be liable to pay a fine not exceeding *twenty dollars*, and be subject to be removed from office.

21. That all weights and measures used by butchers, and other regular attendants at the market, shall be examined and adjusted by the clerk of the market, who, for that service, shall be paid by the owners or persons using such weights or measures, as follows: For adjusting and marking any wooden vessel, twelve and a half cents; any measure of tin, copper or pewter, three cents all weights three cents each; and when it may be necessary to increase or diminish any weight such reasonable compensation shall be paid to the clerk of the market as shall be approved by the Burgess. *Provided*, That no charge shall be made by the clerk of the market for examining any weight or measure used in the market, if the same have been previously marked by the clerk of the market for the city of Pittsburgh, and, on a re-examination found correct; and every person found using deficient weights or measures, after his, her, or their weights or measures have been so adjusted and examined, shall forfeit and pay a fine of *ten dollars*.

22. That it shall be the duty of the clerk of the market to examine from time to time weights and measures of all retailers living within the bounds of the borough, and his fees for adjusting and marking the weights and measures of such retailers shall be the same as allowed him for adjusting and marking the weights and measures used in the market place, and any retailers who shall use deficient weights or measures, after his, her, or their weights and measures have been examined and adjusted, shall pay a fine of ten dollars.

23. That the clerk of the market shall keep an account of the articles forfeited to his use, and of the money received in the performance of the duties of his office, and lay the same before the burgess at the time at which the other officers of the borough are, or shall be required by ordinance, to furnish returns of the fees received by them.

24. That the salary of the clerk of the market, exclusive of the fees and perquisites of his office, shall be at the rate of fifty dollars per annum; to be paid in like manner with the other officers of the borough.

Ordained and enacted into a law, the 11th day of October, A. D. 1830.

ISAAC LIGHTNER, Prest. of the Coun.

Attest—JOHN MORRISON, Clerk.

Approved—In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the corporation to be affixed, the 11th day of October, A. D. 1830.

HUGH DAVIS,
Burgess.

Oct. 26—3t.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.

April 9, 1830.—tf.

WHOLESALE
CHINA, GLASS
AND
EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

February 12, 1830.—tf

NEW EDITION
OF
Buck's Theological Dictionary.

THIS DAY is published, by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, No. 95 Market street, Pittsburgh, a new and enlarged Edition of BUCK'S THEOLOGICAL DICTIONARY, with an appendix, containing a late account of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Associated Methodists.—In one large volume, 8vo, new type and fine paper.

☞ Booksellers, Merchants, and those taking up subscriptions, can be supplied with this book, by the hundred or dozen, on the cheapest terms.

N. B. Be careful to ask for *Kay's Improved Edition.*

September 7.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

LOOK HERE:

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c. They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutia blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.

☞ Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* March 5.—tf.

FOR SALE OR RENT, the lot of ground in Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, now occupied by William Scott. There is on the lot a two story brick house, and a large two story frame building. Apply to

C. DARRAGH,
No. 49 Fourth street.

October 5, 1830.—tf.

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns*, on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

MISLAID, about six or seven weeks ago, a large and heavy pea-green silk UMBRELLA. The friend with whom it was left will please return it to this office. September 24.

INFORMATION WANTED.—About the 20th of October, 1829, a young man, named JAMES COLTON, left Northampton, Massachusetts, to seek employment in some place at the south or west. A few days after he left Northampton, he was seen by an acquaintance in New York, when he expected to leave that city for Philadelphia the next day. Since that time his friends have received no information respecting him; and, as it was usual for him to write frequently when absent, they cannot but indulge the most fearful apprehensions respecting him. He was 21 years of age, light complexioned, about 5 feet 7 inches high, and was by trade a Gilder and Looking-Glass Maker. Should this meet the eye of any one possessed of any information respecting the said James Colton, it would confer a favor on his friends, which would be gratefully acknowledged by them, to communicate the same, immediately, by mail, to his brother, SAMUEL H. COLTON, Worcester, Massachusetts.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,
AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the s. w. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.

May 7, 1830.—tf

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,
MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3. 1829—tf.

THE PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*

THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB,
At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.

April 2, 1830.—1y

HARDWARE.

S. FAHNESTOCK, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh, is now receiving extensive supplies of every description of Hardware, embracing all the various articles belonging to his line of business, to which he respectfully invites the attention Country Merchants, Saddlers, and the public generally, to whom his terms will be liberal. Sept. 21.—tf.

ALMANACS FOR 1831

THE WESTERN FARMER'S, (Common and Magazine,) THE GERMAN, and GERMAN ENGLISH, ALMANACS for 1831; being the only calculation by the Rev. John Taylor; Just published, and for sale, by the gross, dozen, or single, by HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON.

☞ Five and a half cents per pound will be given for clean *COTTON and LINEN RAGS.*

September 3.—3m. H. H. & S.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street.

April 30, 1830—tf.

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150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;

FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.

May 18, 1830—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE EVANS, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, to either of the subscribers.

JOHN M'FADEN, Executor.
SARAH EVANS, Executrix.

October 8.—tf.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—A gentleman with a family is desirous of obtaining a situation as Salesman in some Mercantile House. He has been employed in some of the most respectable houses in Baltimore. As employ is his object, to give his family support, a situation either of Salesman, Under Clerk, or Porter, would be acceptable. A line addressed to H. S. C. through this office, will be punctually attended to. October 15, 1830.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

WM. W. IRWIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market.

May 4, 1830.—tf

A. H. HOGE.
Hardware Merchant,
M'DONALD'S SQUARE,

No. 130 Liberty Street, fronting Market Street,

HAS received his spring supply of GOODS, embracing an extensive assortm't of Hardware, which he offers at a small advance, to country merchants and others.

Pittsburgh, March 19—tf.

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

PITTSBURGH
Monitorial High School,
SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE Ensuing Quarter will commence on the 12th of the present month, (July, 1830,) when the various branches of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Book-Keeping, and Composition, will be taught by the subscriber, on the following terms:

Junior Class, at Four dollars per quarter.
Senior Class, at Five dollars per quarter.

THOS. MAYLIN.

☞ References are kindly permitted to be made to the following gentlemen, who, amongst others, have honored him with their confidence in placing their children under his care:—Messrs. George Anshutz, Thomas Dickson, Martin Rahm, M. M. Murray, Webb Closey, J. Harmon, S. Cuthbert; or Benjamin Bakewell, John Snyder, Richard Bowen, John Towne.

Pittsburgh, July 16—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday*, and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*

☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1.—tf.

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,
Steubenville, Ohio.

April 27—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,
No. 138 Wood Street, corner of Sixth.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞ *Liberal advances made on Consignments.*

Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

FOR SALE,

A NEW FRAME HOUSE, pleasantly situated, on High Street, Grant's Hill, adjoining the residence of Thomas Collingwood. For terms, apply to JOHN TASSEY, Wood street. April 30—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny-Town.*

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Executors.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the under signed will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
} *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal,
Medium, Royal, Demy,
} PRINTING,
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞ The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penn'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED.* Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

☞ *PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.